

The
Laurens Advertiser.
J. C. GARLINGTON, EDITOR.
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J. C. GARLINGTON & CO., Proprietors.

Why "Go West?"
At this season of the year, people generally are beginning to think something about their arrangements for the next year. Especially is this so with young men who have not settled down.

The first question a young man considers is, "Can I not better myself by going West?" In some instances men have gone from this County and have been pleased with the West; but the majority have found the pictures of this great country over-drawn—only the bright side presented—and after traveling from one place to another in the West, ever seeking something better; after months of disappointment, and after exhausting the money which hard labor has earned, they are content to return to South Carolina, convinced of the fact by bitter experience, that there is "no place like home."

Before a man should determine to leave his native State and take up his abode in a land of which he knows absolutely nothing, some valid reason should be assigned; some cause given. The reason which is generally given is, that all the avenues of life are full; the country is over-stocked, crowded. It is true that no more erroneous idea than this ever originated. South Carolina offers as great advantages to-day to young men who are willing to accept them, as any State in the Union. Our country is to a great extent undeveloped. The tide of immigration has not been turned in this direction, and yet we hear the cry of "crowded, crowded!"

Can it be that this State is producing more men than it can support, while other States, no larger than ours, can find work for ten times as many? It cannot be. "The soil of South Carolina is not barren, but fruitful, and ever gives a fair return for honest toil."

The trouble is, our young men are afraid of work. They imagine that away yonder, in that undiscovered country, they can find an "El Dorado," where, without work, they can gather riches, hence the dissatisfaction as soon as soon as it is found that Arkansas and Texas afford no such places.

There is scarcely a single trade or profession that is not remunerative if properly followed. It is true the learned professions seem to be full, but these are not the only honorable callings. The humblest blacksmith that toils for his daily bread, if he does his work well, has as much right to hold up his head with pride and feel that he is a benefactor, as the most distinguished lawyer, or successful physician. Honest labor is no disgrace, and the time has come when distinction of account of occupation, is a thing of the past.

Let us take a practical view of the matter. How about agriculture, is it crowded? Do you find men begging for land to work? No; but you say it is uncertain. Is it more so here than in the West? Can you control labor more successfully in Arkansas than here? Some men, we see, are making money farming, while others are gradually going in debt. Why this difference? It is because one pushes his business, and the other allows his business to push him. If you are not making money, you may be sure that something is wrong in your mode. It is not because agriculture is overdone. Money can be made at it, and that too, in South Carolina.

A correspondent in the Edgefield Chronicle nominates Col. B. W. BALL, of Laurens, for Lieutenant Governor in the "new deal," and says: "He has won for himself renown as a statesman and an honest and faithful public servant." Col BALL could fill any position with honor to himself and the State, and we heartily endorse him for the position, though we would prefer his name at the head of the ticket. It would accord with the "new deal" sentiment. He is a true man and one upon whom the people could depend.

An action has been commenced in the United States Courts to revoke the patent obtained by the Bell Telephone Company, upon various grounds. This Company is the most complete monopoly of the age. If the suit is successful, we may look for wonderful progress in the use of telephones throughout the country.

Court.
The September Term of the Court of General Sessions convened on Monday morning, his Honor Judge WITHERSPOON presiding. Solicitor DUNCAN and Mr. LAW, the stenographer, were present and ready for business.

As the Grand Jury had already been instructed in regard to their duties, at previous Terms, his Honor confined his remarks more particularly to matters which would probably come before them at the present term.

We have not been able to obtain the charge in full for publication, but in substance it was as follows: You pay taxes for the support of government, and for this consideration the government guarantees to every citizen protection in his person and property. The laws of South Carolina are sufficient for this purpose and it remains for the court and jury to enforce the laws. You have been sworn to see that every citizen is protected in his person, his private property, and his private property. It is not our province to question the wisdom or policy of the laws on the statute book. You and I are sworn to enforce these laws as they stand. If anyone has offended against these laws, it is your duty to see that he is punished if guilty, and it matters not who it is.

In matters of taking human life, it is always best to find a true bill, out of justice to State and also to the accused. In regard to the carrying of concealed weapons, it is highly important that you inquire into and present to the court any person whom you have cause to believe has violated this law. I do not know how it is in your county, but in other parts of the State it seems that this law is frequently violated. There may be some now within the sound of my voice, who have upon their persons concealed weapons. If the weapon is concealed from ordinary observation, the law is violated. If an examining the witnesses who have been sworn in open Court by the Solicitor, twelve of you come to the conclusion that upon those indictments for your consideration the charges against the accused are founded in probability, you ought to find a "true bill." You are not to try the persons accused, but to hear only the State's side of the charges; and if, upon hearing the witnesses in your jury room, you come to the conclusion that the testimony is sufficient to put the accused upon trial, you should find a "true bill." If there is no evidence at all against those indicted, or if the evidence for the State is not sufficient to establish what is called a *prima facie* case, or to found the charge in probability, you should discharge the persons indicted upon such charges.

Feeding Corn to Horses.

Corn is the bane of the farm horse, as it is also of the horse doing any other sort of work, not because of not being sufficiently nutritious, but because it makes too much fat and not enough muscle. The horse's muscle wears away under exercise, but its disappearance in no wise lessens the power for either draft or speed. On the other hand, well-nourished and vigorously exercised muscles, without a deposit of fat to keep them company, are much more efficient for any purpose for which the horse is kept than when there is a load of fat to be carried. The trainer acts upon the proposition, and works the fat off, experience having shown that the muscles, trained down by exercise until fat accumulations are removed—fattening foods being mainly abstained from—give the best results in a case of a speedy horse. The same rule will hold good with the work-horse, though modified by the degree to which the movements of the latter are slower than the former. If the farmer has only corn for feed, then he will be wise to make sale of his corn, or the greater part of it, buying oatmeal instead. If corn be used in whole or in part, the effect should be carefully noted as to the extent to which fermentation sets in, meeting this by use of salt and ashes, at once lessening the amount of corn fed. It will be found that horses fed freely on corn will eat earth when allowed access to it, as, to a degree, this neutralizes the acid generated in the stomach, and gives relief. Corn may be rated as the general food for fattening stock—such as are fed for their flesh. All kinds of fattening stock are made fatter, corn, with the addition of an allowance of coarse feed for fodder. Ripeness in the horse is a very different thing from ripeness in the fatted steer, for in the one case it means full vigor of muscle with an absence of fat, and in the other an abundance of fat, no matter how much; and as to the muscle, no matter how inefficient the work—*National Live Stock Journal.*

—Mrs. Emma Markley, the champion fat woman of the country, died in Philadelphia recently. She was about 33 years old and her weight 530 pounds. At 19 she weighed only 90 pounds, and this ought to give some delicate, light-weighted hope of respectable size one of these days. Her husband weighed only 130 pounds. She took the first premium for fat and beauty last year at the Fat Woman's Congress.

"How much truth is there in any one edition of your paper?" asked Mr. Dubious, with a fine touch of sarcasm. "Well," sighed the editor, wearily, "There's as much as there was in your promise to pay for it last August, anyhow."—*Ex.*

(COMMUNICATED.)
The Proposed Change.
MR. EDITOR:—I see in your last issue an editorial on the road law and the manner in which the required work is performed. You assert in very positive terms, that the road law must be changed, yet in the last paragraph of your article you say the question is a vexed one and full of difficulties, which you would not attempt to remove.

No doubt your article is written in good faith and with a desire to correct the evils of the present system of the road law, but I cannot believe that every sentence of your article is strictly correct, nor do I believe, from the language you used, that you have a very clear idea of the difficulties complained of. It seems to be a metaphysical impossibility that a man should discover defects in a system and not be able to conceive of a better plan. How can we reason, except from what we know? There must be some standard in your mind by which the evils were judged of, if not, your conclusions were the fruit of imagination. The conception of a better plan would be the means, and the only means, by which you should affirm difficulties and imperfections in the present system. You say "it is impossible to make permanent improvements under the present system of working." If you mean by this that no permanent improvements can be made upon the highways under the present system, I cannot say that your language is correct. That is tantamount to saying that a mile rock could not be set up nor a tree cut down, nor a jutting rock blasted. You are correct in saying that the necessary labor is not given to the roads. The General Statutes require every able bodied male, from 16 to 50, to work the roads, not less than 3 days nor more than 12 in each year. You must have made a very careful estimate and traveled over every road in the country, to be prepared to say that "nine-tenths" of the work on the roads is washed away in a week, if perchance the rains should come. No doubt the hands look upon the work as a task. But this is no argument against the system, because taxes are also a task, but they are enforced by law; so could the desired work.

The desire of Laurens C. H. to have a good trade is no reason why the hands within five miles of that place should do more work on the public roads than the law requires. If the merchants want better roads to facilitate their competition, they should be willing to supply the deficiency over and above what the country is required by law to do. Some writers have undertaken to say how the roads should be worked. They ask for a change of the law from road duty to taxation. This scheme has great objections, which give it no higher claim than the present one. This system would require the employment of skilled overseers and high-wages hands. This plan must grow out of the idea that property and not brains and muscle must pay all taxes. It must have grown up since the abolition of slavery, when more than one half the population, who were without any property, were made citizens. In keeping with this view, the law was more equitable in its inception, for when this law was passed by the Legislature the negro himself was property, and his owner worked in proportion to his property. There is no doubt that property should pay the burden of taxes for internal improvements and the support of the Government, but it is not a heavy inroad upon natural liberty to require the man without property to pay a poll tax and work the public highways. As a price for such an imposition, he receives the blessings of public education and the guarantee of personal security at the hands of the Government. He should be willing to give value for the protection and advantages he enjoys at the hands of the State. If the poor man has to contribute at all to the working of the public roads, it is better for him to give his labor than to pay money, for he can work the roads at a time when he cannot work upon his farm. At a time of the year when the crops are "dried by" he can better afford to work a day than to pay 25 cents, for at that time of the year money is scarce, and the demand for work at good wages is at a low ebb. You may say he can pay his road tax at the same time he pays his other taxes, but this will diminish the income of his yearly crops, which is hardly sufficient to pay his other debts. We had better "bear the ills we have than fly to others we know not of."

The proper remedy is to enforce and not change the present law. Apply the general law of the newspapers in regard to the enforcement of the law. Newspapers may apply the lash to "lawlessness," but they are not the only organs to dictate to the legislature as to the wisdom of changing existing laws.

Killed by a Cotton Press.
MONTGOMERY, ALA., September 17.—A special from Greenville states that a young man named Staggers was killed to-day by a peculiar accident. He was in a cotton press tramping down cotton, when the follow block attached to the screw above broke loose, fell upon Staggers and broke his neck. His body was badly mutilated and instantaneous death resulted.

News and Comment.
Ladies as well as gentlemen now wear traveling caps.
It is said that boycotting is practiced to a greater extent than ever in Ireland.
A Northwest editor declines to marry because great men's sons hardly ever amount to anything.
It has been discovered why Nicotini is so fond of playing billiards. It is the only thing he can do worse than he sings.
A Western Union strike is said to be impending. This would be fun for the Baltimore & Ohio and the United Lines.
Civil war has broken out at Khar-toum. The governor of Sennar has sent messengers to demand the surrender of the city.

The cotton crop of Barnwell County will be short by one-fourth. Many of the planters put the shortage at even more than this.
Revolving shelves set into the walls of the guests' room are the newest device in hotels. Things can be passed out or in without the intrusion of a waiter.
The following town officers were elected in Barnwell last Monday: Intendant, G. Duncan Bellinger; Wardens—M. J. Rate, Gordon Hagood, John B. McNab, Alonzo Harrison.

The average ward politician who is hungering for office should not despair when he takes into consideration the fact that there are yet 12,000 post office places at the disposal of the President.
Hairpins undoubtedly cause much of the neuralgic-headache suffered by women, says the *Lancet*. The nerves of the scalp are irritated by the hair being drawn tightly back and put on the strain.

A daughter of the Confederate General Cheatham, Miss Kitty by name, has made her debut upon the dramatic stage. She is described as very graceful and pretty, with plenty of talent and ambition.
Hoadly is up to his old tricks. He is loafing at Long Branch, while Forker is whooping it up from the lake to the river. Hoadly's confidence in Forker's ability to hang himself if he has rope enough, is one of the humorous features of modern Ohio politics.

Some of the farmers of Marion are letting the fodder dry up on the stalk, contending that it is not worth the price paid for pulling it, and that the corn land is much benefited by letting it remain on the stalk. In the Northwest such a thing as pulling fodder is unknown.
It is now announced that the Mason Cotton Harvester will be prepared to go to work on "the next crop," meaning, we suppose, the crop of 1886-'87. The harvester is getting too much like the Keely motor, but we earnestly hope the delay in its development will not be so protracted.—*Columbia Register.*

Words of Wisdom.

The rays of happiness, like those of light, are colorless when unbroken.
An open mind, an open hand and open heart will find everywhere an open door.
Count on the fidelity of the man who carries his heart in his hand, and wears his soul in his face.
Cheerfulness is an excellent wearing quality. It has been called the bright weather of the heart.
Indolence is a sort of suicide, for the man is efficiently destroyed, though the appetite of the brute may survive.
The surest way of governing, both in private family and a kingdom, is for a husband and a prince sometimes to drop their prerogatives.
It is little the sign of a wise or good man to suffer temperance to be transgressed in order to purchase the repute of a generous entertainer.

Useful knowledge can have no enemies except the ignorant; it cherishes youth, delights the aged, is an ornament to prosperity, and yields comfort in adversity.

As they, who for every slight infirmity take physic to repair their health, do rather impair it; so they, who for every trifle, are eager to vindicate their character, do rather weaken it.

Cheery men and women are the stronger men and women. They do more. They age less, carry no useless burdens, and avoid much friction. Their faces are known and read of all men, and what a joyous, health-giving tale they tell.

The tone of good company is marked by the absence of personalities. Among well-informed persons there are plenty of topics to discuss, without giving pain to anyone present—without submitting to act the part of a butt, or of that poorer creature, the wag that plays upon him.

A jury at Charlotte, N. C. has awarded James G. Holmes, of Charleston, \$475 damages against the Carolina Central Railroad because, while holding a first-class ticket, he was forced to leave the Pullman car and go in a car divided only by a partition from an apartment crowded with disorderly people.
A Colorado paper says that "the cow may be queen, the horse king and the sheep away up in the royal honors; but it is an indisputable fact that the hog, under the impetus of alfalfa and pea food, is approaching dangerously near the throne."

Rumors are again rife of another filibustering expedition to Cuba via Florida Keys. These scares are periodical, but they do not amount to anything.

Marlboro the Banner County.
(From Union Times.)
Having been solicited to give an account of my trip to Bennettsville, I feel it my duty to do so, but have misgivings as to my ability to succeed in giving a correct statement, and at the same time prove instructive and interesting to those of your readers who are interested in agriculture.

I will undertake, however, a short account of my trip to Marlboro, the banner county of South Carolina, in an agricultural point of view. On my way I saw many fine crops of both cotton and corn, also some very inferior ones, showing the want of proper culture. I was informed by those who knew, that, as a general thing, these inferior crops belonged to negro tenants.

I had the pleasure, through the kindness of my host, (Mr. J. E. Mann David), of visiting a goodly number of farms in and around Bennettsville. It was a grand sight to behold the extensive and magnificent fields of corn and cotton.

The lands are nearly level; water will not run either way along the rows, some of them being over one mile in length. The farms look as neat as can be; every row is as straight as an arrow; no weeds to be seen along the roads and ditches. Their cotton rows are from three to four feet wide, fourteen to twenty-four inches in drill, one stalk to the hill, and to stand at some distance you cannot tell which way the rows run—the cotton lapping. I cannot say what the yield will be, having never seen such before. The farmers claim from one to two bags per acre. I saw no cluster cotton; it is condemned; they prefer the the limbed varieties.

The row—up-land—rows six feet wide three feet in hill, one stalk. It is thought will yield from thirty to forty-five bushels per acre. I saw no prolific varieties—only from one to two ears to the stalk. Nearly all the corn land has three rows of peas to the corn row—one row on each side of corn and one in the middle of row—about eighteen inches between hills, and they look fine, nearly shading the entire ground.

All, or nearly all, their stubble is sown in peas, and they are now knee high, very uniform and regular, covering the entire surface with mature peas, and are being gathered. The most popular pea is what they call "The Life Preserver," which is nothing more nor less than our old Whip-poor-will. One magnificent farm owned by Mr. David, fronting the road, is laid off in sections and labeled, giving amount and kind of fertilizers, and also what grew on the land the previous year. One section following pea stubble was far superior to all the rest, showing what a great renovator of the soil the peas is. And rest assured the farmers here have found it out, and are making use of them.

What a magnificent sight to see so many acres in peas. I notice that they cultivate every other row, both cotton and corn, alternating; in other words, they plow every other row, then going back and plowing the other, claiming that it is best, it not breaking all the rootlets at once, consequently not stunting the growth of the plants. Also, by this mode of culture they go over the crops oftener, making it a rule to go over with plow every ten or twelve days. They are very liberal in the use of fertilizers, using from 400 to 800 pounds to the acre. Some apply all at once, others at different times during the cultivation. Their favorite formula is, 2 parts acid phosphate, 2 of cotton seed meal and 1 of kainit. They prefer the meal to the crude seed, claiming, from experience, that it is best, being more available as plant food.

Our meeting was harmonious, instructive and edifying. Bennettsville, the county seat of Marlboro, is a beautiful little village, looks quite stylish, with many neat residences. The citizens are liberal, social, intelligent, progressive, and abound in hospitality. Your readers will, we hope, overlook any shortcomings.

A. E. FANT.

Farm Notes.

Much barnyard manure in this country is wasted.
Sow some white clover seed and ashes on the bare spots in the pasture. It will pay.
The best means of obtaining a profit from any class of stock, is to keep the best and keep it well.

Try plaster on all kinds of soil you have, and learn where it does best and if it will pay anywhere.
There is a way to enrich our lands; that is by plowing often and raising clover, and all of us can keep more stock and make more manure if we will only try. We can increase our forage crops each year by a little calculation before hand.

Peas are cheaper food for pigs than corn. They fatten them very rapidly, although they do not make as solid pork as corn. They have this advantage over corn: They mature early and can be fed as soon as large enough for green peas, the pigs consuming vines and all.
Lovers of flowers should know that one blossom allowed to mature or "go to seed," injures the plant more than a dozen new buds. Cut your flowers, all of them, before they fade. Adorn your room with them, put them on your tables, send bouquets to your friends who have them, or exchange favors with those who have. All roses, after they have ceased blooming, should be cut back, that the strength of the root may go to forming new roots for next year, and on these bushes not a seed should be allowed to mature.

A woman recently died in Pennsylvania, weighing 650 pounds. This is now dead weight.

The Laurens Advertiser
FEMALE COLLEGE.
Re-opens Monday, September 14th, 1885.
Fully equipped in all Departments. Apply for circulars.

IRON FOUNDRY.
All kinds of Machinery repaired. Iron and Brass Casting of every description, made on short notice. Work guaranteed as good, and prices Lower than can be had at any other Foundry. We mean what we say. Call or write for prices.
MYERS & COLE,
Laurens S. C.
August 5, 1885

The Big Eagle
J. R. Cooper & Co.
Have removed their Stock of Fancy and Family Groceries, Confectioneries, Fruits, &c.
Vegetables, Wooden-ware, Boots, Shoes and Hats to the new store, just completed, under the sign of the "Big Eagle," East side of Public Square.
Highest prices paid for Produce, Hides, Etc.

We thank our customers for past patronage, and solicit a continuance of the same. Call and see us.

J. R. COOPER & CO.

Our Big Drive.
IN order to make ROOM FOR OUR Mammoth Stock

WINTER GOODS
We are selling at greatly reduced prices the following goods. Calicos, Dress goods, Remnants of Dress goods, Table Damask, Towels, Hdkfs, Edging, Laces etc., and a Great Variety of goods too numerous to mention. We call the special attention of the ladies to our Stock of Fine Shoes, every pair guaranteed to give satisfaction. We also carry a Large Stock of men's children and Misses' Shoes, which we sell as low as the lowest. Come one, come all, and see for yourselves.

GRAHAM & SPARKS.

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-OF-

FASHION.

-OF-

GO TO

GILKERSON'S

And see the Red Bat, without feet or wings.

Also, the Highaffin, Double Buffin, Compound Pressing Squeezer.

He has the

COMPRESSED PRICES

on his Stock of Staple and Fancy Goods, Notions, Millinery, &c. limited to 40 days, and during this time will make special prices on Clothing.

Gents' Straw Hats, Parasols and Millinery. We are compelled to make room for the Fall Stock at the Emporium of Fashion.

W. H. GILKERSON.